

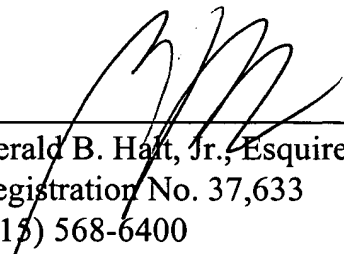
set of samples. Each early set of samples is multiplied by the spreading code  $c(n+1)$ ,  $c(n+2)$ , ...,  $c(n+L)$ , to generate a first plurality of products.  $L$  is approximately equal to the number of chips of delay between the earliest and latest multipath signals. A first plurality of sums and magnitudes are computed from the first plurality of products. The first plurality of magnitudes are summed to generate an early signal-energy value. Each late set of samples is multiplied by the spreading-code  $c(n-1)$ ,  $c(n-2)$ , ...,  $c(n-L)$ , thereby generating a second plurality of products. A second plurality of sums and magnitudes are computed from the second plurality of products. The second plurality of magnitudes are summed to generate a late signal-energy value. A difference is calculated between the early signal-energy value and the late signal-energy value, thereby producing an error signal.--

#### REMARKS

By this Preliminary Amendment, Applicants cancel claim 1 and add new claims 2-4; amend the title; and amend the abstract. Entry of this Amendment and prompt allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Ozluturk et al.

By   
Gerald B. Haft, Jr., Esquire  
Registration No. 37,633  
(215) 568-6400

Volpe and Koenig, P.C.  
Suite 400, One Penn Center  
1617 John F. Kennedy Blvd.  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
GBH/kag